With the increasing arrival of whalers, trade has steadily in lasses of traders. There is no scarcity of goods, however, and

proved, and the past week has been quite a busy one with all stocks on hand are ample. We have to announce the arrival of the bark Bhering, fro Petropaulowski, with part of a cargo on board, most of which

consists of unsold merchandise of her outward cargo, togethe with a few hundred bags of rice, and sundries. The ship Gladiator arrived from New Bedford on Wedne with a full cargo of stores for whaleships in this ocean. Some sales of real estate have been held, and prices realis

have been misatisfactory. The lot in Nituanu, above Mr. McIntyre's, comprising some fifty acres, was sold at auction this week for \$450. The prospects for real estate are not ensouraging, and one or two parcels, which had been advertised for auction, have been withdrawn. SUGAR-No new parcels have arrived since our last, and

BREAD-Sales of Navy are made to the shipping at 76071 mail demand for Pilot. Sales of 10,000 lb, damaged, at 1@1;

HAMS-Market well supplied. Small sales at auction

BEEF-A small lot of superior Hawaii packed, was offered a

nuction, and withdrawn, there being no bidders. Best Hawaiian are selling at \$12@\$14 \$\text{\$6}\text{ bbl.} OYSTERS-Sales of best brands at \$7 25@\$7 50. LUMBER-Recent arrivals have caused a heavy stock of all

FREIGHTS-The shipping of oil and bone is very active The John Land and Harriet & Jessie will leave in a few days. and the John Gilpin is rapidly filling up. The Bhering, we understand, has been chartered to R. Condy & Co., to take the oil of which that house has the agency. At Hilo, over 4000

oble are offered to ship, without any probability of its being taken. The current rates of freight are T cents per gallon for oil, and I cent per pound for whalebone, with five per cent. EXCHANGE-The demand for bills to make up remittances by the Fenny Major has tended to reduce the rates for small bills, which have been drawn as low as 8 per cent., but we quote 10 per cent. as the rolling rate.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Sept. 16 Hongkong - . . Sept 1 Sept. 5 Melbourne, N. S. W., July 1

Shipe Mails.

For Say Francisco, per Fanny Major, about Nov. 7, 2 P. M. For Hillo, per Libolito, to-day.
For Kalarollero, per Alice to-day.
For Kalar, per Keoni Ana on Saturday.

PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

(For full reports of Whaleships, see 4th page.) Oct. 29 Schs Kamehameha IV., from Kohala, and Moi Keiki, from Kahului. 30 Schs Kamol, fin Lahaina and Kahului, and Kalama, fin

Kawaihae.

31—Am wh ships Vineyard, Caswell, fm Ochotsk, 1200 wh, 12,000 bone; Sea Breeze, Jones, fm Lahaina, lay off and on, and sailed to cruise westward.

Nov. 1—Sch Alice, Ryc, from Lahaina.

1—Am wh ships Frances Henrietta, Drew, from Ochotsk; Sharon, King, do do, off and on; Shetlield, Green, do do; hark Warren, Wilcox, do do.

1—Sloop Kiaaina, from Kanai.

2—Am wh ships Janus, Winslow, fm Ochotsk; Montauk, French, from do do: Lancaster, Carver, do do; barks Barnstable, Fish, do do; Bhering, Morse, 26 days fm Petropaulaski; Fr ship Gustav, Gillies, fm Ochotsk; ships Ocean Wave, and Emily Morgan, off and on.

3—Sch Liholiho, Thurston, from Hilo.

3-Sch Liboliho, Thurston, from Hilo. 3—Sch Libonico, Traitston, trem Hilo.

3—Am whale ships Syren Queen, Phillips, from Ochotsk;
Florida, Williams, do do; Corinthian, Russell, do
do; Marengo, Skinner, do do; Splendid, Pierson,
do do; Champion, Gray, do do; Roman, Devol,

mony, Bumpus, do do; Italy, Babcock, do do.

4—Am wh ships China, Thompson, from Gchotsk; Cambria, Pease, do do; South Scaman, Norton, do do; Triton 24, off and on; merchant ship Gladiator, Williams, 147 days from New Bedford.

4—Am wh bark Alice Peace of the Company of the C 4—Am wh bark Alice, Penny, from Ochotsk.

4—New Gren, brig Colibri, Keer, 52 days fm Hongkong.

5.—Sch Maria, Molteno, fm Lahaina. 5.—Sch Keoni Ana, fm Kanai. 5.—Sch Keoni Ana, fm Kanai. 5.—Whaling brig Hawaii, Rahe, 15 bbis. Capt R. reports

having sustained a series of accidents, the last of which is that the brig sprung aleak 12 days ago, and is now leaking 700 strokes per hour. 5.—Am wh bk Eagle, McNeely, not reported yet. 5.—Sch Excel, Antonio, fin Kauni.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29—Sch Kinoole, for Kona, Hawaii.
29—Sch Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina.
31—Br brigt Recovery, Mitchell, for Vancouver's Island.
31—Sch Kamehameha IV., for Kohala.
Nov. 1—Am barkentine Jenny Ford, Sargent, for Teckalet, Oregon Territory. 2-Sch Kamoi, Chadwick, for Lahaina.

2-Sch Kamehameha IV., for Kohala. 2-Sarah Sheaf, Loper, to cruise. -Sch Moi Keiki, for Kahului. 3—Addison, Lawrence, to cruise.
4—Sch Kalama, Hooper, for Kawaihae.
4—Haw brig Emma, Wilkinson, for Hanalei.

MEMORANDA.

To Masters of Whaleships and other Vessels As the longitude of Christmas Island and Fanning's Island are morrect on most charts, we re-publish the correct location, as

incorrect on most charts, we re-publish the correct location, as given in our issue of July 30.

PANNING'S ISLAND.—The karbor of Fanning's Island lies in N. lat. 3° 49; W. long. 159° 20. Approach the island from the east, and saiFround the south side. There is no such island in this vicinity as is laid down on the charts as "American Island." Chaistmas Island.-The harbor, which is under the lee of the N.W. point of the island, as in N, lat. 1° 58; W. long. 167° 30. The east point of the island lies about 45 to 50 miles

wrecks occur. The island is not more than eight feet in height, and cannot be seen from a ship's deck more than seven or eight Diana Shoal.—This shoal has never, we believe been laid down on any chart. It lies in N. lat. 8° 40; W. long. 157° 20. It was discovered by Capt. English, of Fanning's Island, and has on it only six feet of water. The observation was taken at midday, within a short distance of the shoal, and may be relied

Marine Telegraph Notice.

Masters and Officers of vessels bound to or past Honolulu, are requested to take notice that a Marine Telegraph has been crected on the ridge connecting Diamond Head with the mountains inland, and all vessels passing within ten miles of the head will be reported. China bound vessels can display their signals without calling out a pilot. The national ensign at the main is a signal for having a United States mail on board for Honolulu. A signal should be displayed at the force only when a pilot is wanted. Vessels can run along within two miles of the shore with perfect safety, and without any risk of losing the trade wind. A news-boat will always be sent off to clippers passing the port without expense to the vessel.

Report of whalers heard from in Ochotsk Sea, by Capt. Morse, of bark Bhering, from Petropaulaski, Oct. 5: -Bark Phoenix, Rinckley, 1200 bbis; Sarah, 1000 do; Adeline, 500 do; Louisa-700 do ; Courier, 300 do. Fleet in Mercury Bay doing nothing. All the ships intended to remain as late as possible.

We learn from Capt. Cox, that in the early part of July onging to the South Boston, was capsized at the mouth of Tavisk river, and the chief mate, Mr. Butts, and the whole boat's crew, with the exception of the boatseerer, were drowned. Their remains were subsequently recovered and interred at Tavisk town. By way of Tahiti, we learn that the brig Primo, from

Sydney with a cargo of merchandise for Honolulu, belonging to Mr. Henry Nathan, (who was on board), sprung a leak and oundered at sea, one day out from Sydney. No lives lost. The C. W. Morgan, commences heaving out this morning, having come into port leaking. The Faith, (late merchantman) has also been hove down to repair.

VESSELS IN PORT .- NOV. 5. U. S. S. St. Marys, Davis.

H. B. M.'s steamship Vixen, Meacham.

Am clipper ship Hound, Stevens, loading oil.

Am clipper ship John Land, Bearse, loading oil.

Am ship Harriet and Jessie, Janvrin, loading oil. Am clipper ship John Gilpin, Ropes, loading oil.
Am bark Fanny Major, Paty.
Am burk Messenger Bird, Homer.
Haw brig Advance, Robbins.

EXPORTS.

For New Bansons-per John Land :

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

From Kawaihas—per Kalama, Oct 30—105 bbls beef, 1 dongues, 8 casks tallow, 70 hides, 5 barreis Irish potatoes, 3 hogs Prom Kohala and Lahaina—per Kamehameha IV., Oct 29—bullocks, 14 sheep, 15 hogs, 50 bags beans, 10 bbls slush, 10 oxes tobacco, 200 walrus teeth, 100 pumpkins, 70 deck passen

From Kohala—per Sally, Oct 30—50 bbls Irish potatocs, 21 do sweet do, 5 do onions, 155 pumpkins, 3 bullecks, 1 cance, 6 logs, 8 deck passengers.

For Lahaina—per Kamoi, Oct. 22—3 M feet lumber, 10 tons miss, 50 empty barrels, 3 do sand.

From Lahaina and Kahulli—per Kamoi, Oct 30—1700 bush-is wheat, 28 bags wheat, 15 bbls molasses, 7 kegs sogar, 4 casks adse, 160 goat skins, 100 fowls, 1 horse, 2 pigs, and a large number of dogs.

mase, 100 goat skins, 100 fowls, 1 horse, 2 pigs, and a large number of dogs.

From Karellus—per Moi Keiki, Oct 29—2 Berkshire hogs, 1 keg lard, 3 hides, 14 bags corn, 6 do oats, 160 bbls potatoes, 1 canoc, 4 doz chickens, and 20 passengers.

For Lahaina—per Kamoi, Nov 2—5 tors make.

From Hillo—per Liholiho, Nov 3—52 bales pulu, 75 hides, 153 goat skins, 6 hogs, 7 canoes, 24 bags beans, 3 boxes soda bottles, 2 cases make, 8 foreign and 60 native passengers.

For Kawaihaz—per Kahama, Nov 4—25 bbls pork, 75 boxes bread, 20 pkgs make, and 8 passengers.

PASSENGERS.

From Petropaulaski-per Bhering, Nov 2-George S. Cushing, P. M. Collins.

For LAMAINA-per KANOL Oct 22-Miss Irwin, Mrs Bailey Messrs Needham and Bingham, and 40 on deck.

Prom Lahana—per Kamoi, Oct 30—Capt Sisson, Mrs Weston, drs Emmes, Messis Robbins, Alexander and Bailey, and 50 on From KAUAS—per Magnolia, Oct 31—Mrs Cox, (Captain's wife) and daughter, Lieut Wm Reynolds and lady, Mrs Wm H ice and daughter.
For Lahama-per Kamel, Nov 2—Lieut Reynolds, Mr Bailey,

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27—Am wh bark Wolga, Crowell, 150 wh, 3000 bone. Nov. 2—Walter Scott, Collins, 600 wh, 7000 bone. 2—Three Brothers, Cleveland, 40 sp, 1000 wh, 12,500

Oct. 28-Caroline, Gifford, for New Zealand. 28—Timor, White, to cruise. 28—Emily Morgan, to cruise. 30—Sen Breeze, Jones, to crui

PORT OF HILO, H. I.

et. 23-Am wh ship Reindeer, Ashley, 1400 wh, 22000 bone. 2i—Am wh ship Arnolda, Sarvent, '50 wh, 10,000 b.ne.
24—Am wh ship Northern Light, Chapel, 1050 wh, 10,000

MARRIED

In Honolulu, Nov. 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Herman, Mr. DEXXE KELLY, of Lowell, Mass., to Miss Saran, et J. O'Neill, of Dublin, Ireland.

DIED

In Honololo, 4th inst., Capt. H. N. Chann, aged 57 years, a native of Middietowa, Dauphin County, Penn. He entered the U. S. Marine Corps in 1821, and, after rising to the rank of captain, he resigned in 1837. In 1847 he was appointed Naval Storekeeper at Honolulu, which post he retained until the store was removed from the islands in 1850. He was highly esteemed and is much lamented by all who knew him. The funeral will take place this P. M., at 4 o'clock.

On board ship Northern Light, Chapel, March 27, 1857, from injuries received by falling from the main yard, Lawis Sweet, a native of New York.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

men who aim to be known as philosophers and of it (and also of educational affairs generally,) for reformers. They are confined to no place, but which the entire Board of Trustees were responsiare found in every country, State and island. ble. 2d. Mr. Armstrong was here when the dis-They talk and write as if the destinies of nations | cussion was commenced and had opportunity and were in their hands, and as if the progress and did make his statement on the subject, a report welfare of the country depended upon the due of which appeared in this paper. Now Mr. Green administration of such nostrums to the body poli- must have known this fact when he wrote the tic as they in their supreme self-conceit may above and making a great noise on the surface of publie affairs.

"Two orders of ideas," says a leading N. Y. journal alluding to this subject, "co-exist at every epoch. There are two sets of principles intertwined. The one are fixed, eternal, and unchangeable. Such are the laws of faith, and of natural morals. The other are forever fluctuating. They are made up of the customs, maxims and modes of thought among men of a given time. These change, imperceptibly, but constantly. The men who perceive the tendency of the times, and move with. or direct, the inevitable change, are the men of the advance. Those who brandish their handful of rushes on the shore they happen to stand on, and think therewith to sweep back the rising tide of the ocean, are the dreamers, the men of routine, of mere forms, the red-tape company—the class of men sometimes called old fogies.

"It is not age so much as the order of ideas or of forms that possess them, that render people old fogies. The bookish young man, who has been clever in his college lessons, smart in his school debates, and his first lessons of real manhood yet to learn in practical life, is invariably, and by necessity, an old fogy. He has swallowed the ideas of his masters. He has been crammed with forms of words belonging to the particular school he has attended, and finding that these hang together, and form a system, he jumps to the conclusion that they contain the sum of what may lawfully be known. If his mind has breadth, and if he be favored by opportunity of contact with living men, he may survive his fogvism and come out a man of advance; but his first lesson must be that he has learned not nearly all on the benches of his class-rooms. Till he learns how little he knows from such sources, he continues. by prescription, an old fogy. Truth, that it may hold men, adapts itself to the forms of human thought. As these forms grow antiquated, truth is ready to accept the forms that succeed them. But the "old fogy" insists that truth cannot

survive, except in the forms of the past. "The dangers springing from the two schools are of different characters. It might seem at first sight, that the men who stick to the forms that have passed are safe men. And, so far as their own persons go, they may be safe. But it is apparent that they lose all hold on their age; and, for the public weal, if they succeed in making it appear that truth abides with them alone, they may easily acquire the self-sanctified conviction that the world is going to ruin, and that it is their personal wisdom which preserves it-but this may be at the expense of the world, and ny evils may happen, which might have bee avoided. On the other hand the men who strive to preserve all that is unchanging, but whose minds are of the future, may make blunders, but, as what they do, from the fact of its novelty, will be criticised, and as in discussion truth is stronger than error, the loss by their error is mostly personal-their own sacrifice-and the public reap little except the advantage.

"Minds are differently constituted, and habits are differently formed. What is perfect, is to hold, always, completely, the truths that are un-changing, and to drop and change ideas and usages that belong only to policy or economy, proximate to it."

with politics, religion, morals and Oahu College, written to San Francisco by Rev. J. S. Green of Makawao, and copied from the Pacific. Mr.

about fifty years behind the age he lives in, and if ever the term of "old fogy" belonged to any writer on politics and morals it does to him. His flusions are considered harmless here, and generally call forth a mixture of ridicule and pity when they are read by those who know him. But all this would be passed over were it not that he rarely writes a letter that does not contain the most glaring untruths. This is perhaps the main reason why his writings are so despised where the facts are known. From his isolated position he has not the facilities always to learn the truth of every statement he may make, or else most will-

fully falsifies them. It may be thought that this language is uncalled for and too strong to use in this connection. But when a minister of the gospel so far descends from the dignity of his mission as to make false statements in public prints, and still more, when a missionary of the cross finds his chief delight in discussing politics and in publishing his views on the acts of persons beyond the immediate sphere of his labors, which his selfconceit maintains are necessary to the salvation of the body politic, a journal when called upon by such a character to speak, should not be si-

Mr. Green has much to say about the conduct of the Polynesian and Commercial. Our cotemporary can deal with the reverend gentleman as he sees fit : we only intend to speak of his allusions to the Commercial. He says : " Till this otherwise fair sheet shall cease to advertise rum. wine, brandy, whisky and theaters, in vain will it warn chiefs of the danger of indulging their appetite for strong drink." Does Mr. G. or anybody else suppose this sheet to have been established as a religious or even as a charitable issue. such as is the Friend to which he compares it? Had such been the case, it might be very well to take the stand that it is improper to insert the advertisements or notices alluded to. But such is not the case. It was not established as a religious paper, nor as the organ or mouth-piece of any sect or clique. It was established for the benefit of our trading and farming interests, and as such it will be continued.

The subject of the Oahu College forms a part of the reverend gentleman's eccentric effusion .-He goes on to say that "a severe, and, as I think, groundless attack has been made upon Rev. Mr. Armstrong, President of the Board of Education, and upon President Beckwith of the infant institution. Why the gentlemen who oppose the college and aim their blows at the reputation of Messrs. Armstrong and Beekwith, waited till they had both left the islands," &c. The above statement contains two open falsehoods. 1st. No attack has been made, in editorials or elsewhere in our columns, that we can remember, on the "reputation" of President Beckwith. On the contrary, when alluded to, he has always been spoken of as an accomplished preceptor. Nor

please to prescribe. Vanity and self-conceit are | Again : "You can easily guess between whom the motives which inspire them. The blacksmith is the controversy when I assure you that one or who undertakes to mend a watch, the farmer who | two or the most virulent opposers of the college is sure he can navigate a ship in a stormy sea, are Romanists." Now we distinctly assert this the shoemaker who thinks he can construct a unqualified assertion to be false. We believe we steam-engine, or the missionary who imagines are acquainted with all the writers (anonymous himself called to discuss politics and reforms of the and others) who took part in the college discusage, are each illustrations of the self-conceited sion. The articles were all written by Protec-

characters who are continually floating about tant gentlemen, commanding the highest respect, who are classed among the warmest friends of education in this kingdom. We don't believe than any Romanist here cares a straw about the college. What can have been the motives of the reverend gentleman in making such statements. others perhaps can divine.

While on this subject of Oahu College we will correct another misstatement, which we find in the New York Independent of Sept. 3. In that paper is an anonymous article of considerable length on the Oahu College, in which it is said that "the number of students is fifty." This is calculated to deceive the American public, by giving out that "fifty students" are now waiting to pass through a collegiate coursewhich is untrue. If we are correctly informed there are not more than four or five young men waiting to enter on a collegiate course of studies. and one of these, we believe, is now seeking passage for America, to enter Yale College. It requires no stretch of imagination to guess the source from which the article on the college referred to orig-

A word to our cotemporary, the Pacific. It may be very agreeable to have a letter occasionally from our group to diversify its columns. But the cause of truth can gain very little when falsehoods are put forth in them. A religious journal should above all others aim to be the medium of truth, and were the facts a ways known to the editor, letters from Makawao would be very cautiously received there as they always are

Hardly have we laid by the Pacific, before our eve catches a letter of the same mischievous stamp from another quarter. It is written from Ascension Island in this ocean, by Dr. Gulick, who is well know here. The motives of the writer were doubtless good, but he has made a great mistake in publishing his thoughts. He was sent out to this ocean to employ his talents as a missionary, not to blazen with exaggerated statements in American papers the sins of his countrymen. The writer would convey the idea that scenes take place under his observation that occur nowhere else. Most persons know what ships' crews are, in every large port of Europe and America, and we do not believe that seamen here in the Pacific conduct any worse than those in any European port, and yet the ministers there do not feel themselves bound to blazon in print every gross immorality that their eyes behold, nor would the cause of truth be advanced by their doing it. The fact that the writer is remote from those whom he seeks to enlighten, emboldens him to make such reports as, were he settled in any populous city, public opinion, if not the law itself, would restrain.

The letter asserts that seven-eighths of the whale ships sent to the Pacific are the most disgusting of moral pest houses. Now there is no port in this ocean that has more to do with whalemen and no persons have had more constant dealings with them than many of our readers; and we unhesitatingly deny the statements made by Dr. Guliek, if applied to the entire Pacific whaling fleet, and call on our residents, and merchants, and our seamen's chaplain to bear us out. That there are some of the character aljust in the proportion that they wear out. But | luded to we do not deny; but that the great body perfection is a thing to be aimed at, not, in this of the ships are such, we do. A considerable life, to be reached. What we can do, is to apportion of the whaling floet, masters and officers as well as seamen, are men of sterling moral On our first page we publish a letter, filled worth; but the letter makes no discrimination, and classes the whole whaling fleet in one category, with only an equivocal exception. A number of captains in port, who are as strong advo-Green, as is well known here, wishes himself to cates for temperance, morality and religion as is be considered a reformer, and writes from time to Dr. G., have expressed their regrets that he time hisideas on politics, men and things, which should have made such statements. No good can he prefers to have published where he is not so well known as at home. His ideas are generally have less moral sense and do not stop to look for

real motives, say that the statements are made purely from ill-will and hatred to them, and declare warmly that where no-law exists they will take the law into their own hands, and execute their revenge; and missionaries who bring such trouble on themselves and their families must not call it persecution for righteousness sake. Having alluded to the letter in such strong terms, we cannot do otherwise than republish it here.

From the Boston Journal for California of Aug. 20.

MOBALITY OF WHALE SHIP CAPTAINS.—The folwing letter appears in the last number of the Joural of Missions and is written from Ascension Island by Dr. L. H. Gulick, a missionary stationed there :-You may not be fully aware that most of the ships which you are interested in sending to this ocean are the most disgusting of moral pest houses. Not only are the sailors given to every crime, but the captains with nearly all their officers practice in these seas vices similar to those which brought destruction on Sodom and Gomorrah. Several captains whom Christians have engaged to take charge of their vessels in the Pacific have thrown deadly obstacles in the way of the missionary work on this island. Your roperty and your agents have been active in promoting the basest intemperance. Some of your ships sell distilled spirits here on every visit and some buy it. Your ships have in our harbor been so unblushingly peopled from forecastle to cabin with those who only gather there for sin, that I have visited them with the deepest loathing. And what shall I say of the motions of my family as we have been obliged to pass in full view of such scenes. Some of your cap-tains have assisted in the demoralization of some of our most promising pupils, and most of them stand as ble. Nearly all your ships bring to these shores muskets and powder, thus furnishing fit instruments to the passions of this people for murdering women and children, in so called war. One hundred and twenty-eight vessels have touched at Ascension Island since the establishment of this mission in September, 1852, and the eighth would more than represent the number of captains who proved themselves virtuous."
[P. S. The Island of Ascension, where the Rev. Dr. Gulick is stationed, is in the Pacific and lays on the chart 6° 40' north lat., long. 158° 40' east, and is

one of the Caroline group of islands.] Dr. Guliek will probably live to see the day when he will be convinced that truth is not promot I by such inflammatory writings as the above. It is these injudicious statements that have made the name of missionary a by-word and reproach among seafaring men in this ocean. And the effect will continue to be the same so long as self-conceit leads them out of the appropriate sphere of their labors and prompts them to write on public morals.

Address of J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL HAWAHAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. (Concluded.)

Having shown that we cannot hope for any extenive development of our agricultural resources, without the aid of foreign labor and capital, let us now nquire into our present condition, and whether we annot do something of ourselves for its improvement. If we cannot keep pace with our more favored neighbors in progress and enterprise, can we not at east keep ourselves from retrograding? By availng ourselves of the means within our reach, can we not bring up the average of our productions to what they were seven years ago? We certainly can do were the strictures made in the editorlals aimed this. The picture we have had presented to us of THE world has always abounded with a class of against the college, but against the management the general results of those seven years, is gloomy and by a closer scrutiny, discern some pleasing features from which to draw consolation for the past and hope We may well rejoice that at least one new enter-

> prise has been initiated for the increase of our national wealth, and to take from as "the reproach of barrenness." I refer to the in'reduction of the wheat culture. A nobler could not have been undertaken. All honor to the brave pioneers who, in spite of obstacles, have carried forward this most praiseworthy enterprise to success. Insignificant as this branch of industry may now appear, it is a germ of future national prosperity, and as such should be encouraged and fostered by every friend or man predicted. A few enterprising individuals, however, persevered, and what is the result? It is now profitable pursuit, and is extending to other islands. It is an employment suited to the native as well as the foreigner, and is leading the former to habits of industry. In the small district on Mani where it is now raised, from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars will be distributed in cash this season for its purchase. Flour of excellent quality is now manufactured at the Company's mill in this place. The original proprietors of this mill, from various causes, vere compelled to follow the example of most pioneers-reaping the honors but not the rewards of their noble enterprise. Their successors who have entered into their labors, have thus far boen highly prosperous, and it will probably not be long before he increased production of wheat will render importations of flour and bread unnecessary. Here, certainly, is ample cause for congratulation and hope. An examination into the present state of the sugar nterest, too, will show a most satisfactory and encouraging result. The few estates now under cultivation, are in able hands and in a most prosporous condition. Their productiveness is being stimulated to a greater extent than ever before, and the sugar grop of 1857 and 1858 bids fair to be the largest ever produced at the Islands. The quality of the sugar, also, is much improved. Several new plantations have been commenced, within the past year, on the Island of Hawaii, by Chinese, and though on a small scale, yet with iron mills and greatly improved ap-

pliances over those generally used by this industri-The cultivation of coffee has lately been increases to some extent, and it is generally considered a safe and lucrative business. It has received a check this year by the ravages of a new insect, which has nearly destroyed the present crop. It is hoped however and believed that this difficulty will prove but tem-

The species of native moss, called pulu, which grows abundantly on Hawaii, has been found to be a profitable article of export to California, and is now noted in the San Francisco Prices Current as a zular marketable commodity. The manufacture of oil from the kukui, or candle-

nut, has been recommenced, and an article of superior quality is now produced. It is a cheap substitute for linseed, a very good lamp oil, and is used in the manufacture of soap, as well as for other pur-poses. Some method of refining this oil will doubtless be soon discovered, which will create a demand for it as an article of export.

The grazing interests appear to be in a flourishing condition. The export of hides and tallow has largely increased. Wool is becoming a prominent erticle of domestic produce, and the quality of our sheep has been much improved by the introduction of animals of superior breed. The business of packing beef is largely increasing

the manner of curing has very much improved, and the prospect now is that we shall soon be able to supply the entire demand for salt provisions, with articles of as good quality and as well cured as any now imported. And this leads me to speak of the article The salt manufactured here, with but few if any

exceptions, is not considered sufficiently pure for the purpose of curing provisions, and most of our beef is cured with Turk's Island and other imported salt, at an increased expense. This should not be. Solar salt, when properly manufactured, is the purest salt known, and we can and ought to produce it as good and as cheap as anywhere in the world. If we will take the same pains to cure our salt as is used by the French in the manufacture of their famous bay salt, the further importation of foreign salt would cease Like the English, we now import salt for use, and export it for sale. The Liverpool salt, which is not idered fit for curing their own beef and pork, is exported in large quantities to the United States, where it is sold cheap, and by many of our pennywise and pound-foolish people used for packing. It was generally remarked by the English and French, during the late war in the Crimea, that the American beef and pork sent there was more juicy and naturally more nutritious than like meats from Eu-rope, but that in almost all cases it was partially tainted, which was chiefly owing to the inferior salt used. In salting meats for the army and navy, none but the best bay salt is allowed to be used by England. The Russian Company's vessels, for some years past, have purchased our salt, and will probably continue to do so unless they can procure a better and cheaper article elsewhere. Our "enterprising neighbors," however, who have a keen eye to discover, and a quick hand to seize upon every new source of income, are beginning to export salt, and are on the lookout for customers. They have already sent one cargo here, and unless we look to it, they will not only deprive us of our purchasers, but will be "underselling us in our own market" in this article alast

Our fruits are increasing, both in quar

tion with a market. When we have regular interisland steam communication, of which, as I am glad to say, there is now some prospect, this business will receive more attention; and when we have steam communication with San Francisco, of which there is no immediate prospect, though it must come in due time, fruit raising will become an important and ucrative occupation, and the export of oranges lemons, bananas, figs, melons, and other tropics fruits, will form no inconsiderable item in our Cus tom House returns.

I have thus enumerated some of the princi

ranches of industry which we have the means we have the will, to increase largely without foreign aid. We can and ought to produce sufficient, not only for domestic consumption, but for vessels' sup-plies of flour, bread, beef, pork, salt, beans, rice, and several other staples, of which we are now large porters. Of the articles of luxury-tobacco, gars and wines-although their production has not yet been fully tested, yet I doubt not that, with proper localities and proper knowledge, they can be made profitable, and that we shall eventually produce not only enough for the home demand, but for export There is yet another source of wealth and prostract our attention, and which, if followed up with energy and prudence, may prove to be the most im-portant of all—I refer to the whale fishery. The ocess which has this season attended the Hawaiian fleet, has given a vigorous impulse to this busin I know of no enterprise which seems to be better adapted to our position, our population, and our means, than this The natives, though indolent and nefficient laborers on their own soil, are not foun to be so when away from home; they make go sailors and good whalemen; I have been told th they endure cold weather quite as well as those bein northern latitudes; and they are not averse to employment. Vessels can be fitted out from h ofien at less expense than from the Atlantic and the business can be followed from here decided advantages in many respects of others. Here is an opportunity for our large means, and our many men of to invest their capital, with a little and a prospect of large gains. I ports of the Atlantic States, which so much wealth by this pursuit. fitted out in part by the contribu classes, who put their little ear ness with as much confidence to a savings bank, and generally with quadr returns. Time wil not permit me to speak of s matter as fully as its . Nor is it now as necesen a year ago, to call your attention to this subj words," and the dec is of our little Honolulu is during the past seas in, tell us in emphatic language that we have within our means, and under our our means, and under our con therto neglected. I am not foo se that the good fortune which has t this season, will always attend it : stimates and statistics with which l rnished by one of our merchants ens business, I am satisfied that, with a ian one-half the average luck which has American whaling fleet, for the last five business will pay a handsome return ount invested. And I know of no reahe Honolulu fleet should not do quite as

have been gaged in the average. There are several reasons, contrary, for believing that they would do but time will not admit of their being specire. We can procure the best officers and as nen, and with these and prudent, trustworthy competent agents, this business will prove a of w alth to the Islands; and we need have no of its being overdone. The farmer here comthat he has no encouragement to increase his that twenty barrels of corn or beans will he market, and that if his is the twentieth barcannot sell it for the cost of production-and so a some measure, it is. But for the products of ver the globe, and if the whole capital of the is were engaged in it, the price would hardly ffected. The planter must pay his laborers her his crop is a failure or a success. man is paid from the products of his labor. If ill undertake this business with spirit and pruthe result can hardly fail of being successful. our trade will soon be in a great measure indeent of those fluctuations to which it is now liable. at I must not trespass longer on your time and nce. The subject we have been considering is of deep interest, and deserves a more able expot. That the geographical position and the nat-resources of the Hawaiian Islands will enable em, at some future day, to attain wealth and imrtance, there can be no doubt. But if we would asten that period-if we would see any progress toards that end in our day-we must make the necesry effort ourselves. Small as are our numbers, we can accomplish much for the prosperity of the country which gives us a home, if we devote a little of our time; a little of our money, and all our influence. Let us foster, by all the means in our power, every ountry, and thus add to the national wealth. Let as encourage home manufactures and home producintroduce new branches of industry. Let us revive our interest in this Association, which, like the agrialture it was designed to foster, is now languishing for want of your support. It needs not only your trifling annual subscriptions, which you have enerally ready to contribute, but it needs a little entribution of your knowledge, your experience, ur time and thoughts, which you are not always so ady to bestow. As was well said by the first Presint of this Society, the late Chief Justice Lee, in im Hawaiian agriculture, as well as the Hawaiian , has lost one of its best and firmest friends: he fewer we are, the more strenuous should efforts. To support any association in these s, is well known to be no easy tosk. Men give oney for private or public good, with a gen-e never seen equalled; but, absorbed in arsuits of their business, they will not freely gran be aid of their thoughts, their counsel and their time. If we would flourish, we must have actions of all our members, and the countenance of eve class, the farmer, the mechanic

and the merchant. Our review of the passhows us nothing to boast of in the present; but the present holds out a hope for the future. Let not our apathy turn that hope energies to its fulfillment, and thus, if we will, we may give an impetus to Hawaiian industry and prosperity, such as it has never yet received. Then may e verified with us the poet's benediction, which nature now fulfills in part :

> " Earth's increase and foison plenty. Barns and rathers never empty;
> Vines, with clustering bunches growing,
> Plants, with goodly burden bowing;
> Spring come to you, at the farthest.
> In the very end of harvest;
> Scarcity and want shall shun you—
> Ceres' blessing so is on you.

From Chima. By the arrival, yesterday evening, of the New Grenadian brig Colibri, with China goods to Hackfeld & Co., we have received the Overland China Mail, of Sept 10. The news is not of importance.

Admiral Seymour maintained a strict blockade of the Canton River, and a number of junks had been seized for attempting to break the blockade. No fighting was going on, but both parties appear to be waiting-the English for re-inforcements, and the Chinese to be attacked. Governor Yeh still continued to issue his boasting manifestoes, to which the Emperor returned answer from Pekin, " We agree to it." In consequence of the war with the English. the Portuguese port of Macao had increased greatly

Another fight had occurred between the imperialists and the rebels, in which the former were severely handled. The Chinese were constructing two hundred war boats, at Canton. The U. S. S. Portsmouth had left Shanghae for Simoda and Hakodadi

A VALUABLE CARGO.—The most valuable cargo that has ever left this port, is now on box American clipper ship John Land, R. Coady & Co., agents, to sail for New Bedford on Saturday, Nov. 7. It consists of oil and bone, valued as follows. The price that will actually be obtained in New Bedford will probably exceed this estimate :

Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Whalebone, Surstries, 39,841 00 \$635,556 00

MARKET WHARP AGAIN .- Yesterday morning horse broke through the planking of this wharf, laming himself severely. Had he fell through a hole in the wharf, of which there are plenty to choos from, it might have been the fault of the driver, bu his own weight carried him through an apparently sound plank. Is the government responsible damages in case of broken bones or death from th planks? is a question asked in the street.

PLAN OF WHARP LOTS .- We are indebted to the St dent of Public Works for a copy of the ground an of the wharf property, recently executed by lith-graph. Singularly enough the text accomplinging he plan is upside down, which perhaps is not quite to bad as having the entire view reversed. The ser-rices of the man who turns somersets in the Polyne-tics will probably be needed to explain the whole satisfactor in a purchasers at the interior. WEEK.

NOTES OF HONOLULU SAILORS' H. Trustees was held at the vening of October 30th. Anniversary exercises ing related to the approach which were appointed to 1 held at the Bethel stant, at half-past sev Friday evening, the 13th o'clock. Agreeable to the equirement of the constitution, the following twelve persons were nominated from whom six are to be balloted for at the Anniversary meeting, to fill the vacancies of those retiring this year: S. N. Castle, E. H. Allen, I. Bartlett, E. O. Hall, Gen. Miller, Cardaow, J. Mott Smith, Dr. Guillou, Capt. Luce, C. Lewers, and G. B. C

Ingraham. that the debt upon the "Home" had been re more than one-half since the last Anniversary. November 17, 1850, \$1714 88 present, ceeding \$850. Besides paying of debt, additions, repairs, &c., costi have been made upon the Catal library has been adde dered more compacte. At the Anniversuey, full reports may be expected from both the Treasurer and the Exe

Trustees are happy to announce that me" is now in successful operation, answering he design of its projectors and patrons.

A full attendance is requested at the Anniversary meeting. A collection in behalf of the "Home will be taken up. -

A COOLIE SUICIDE.-Last Saturday intelligence was brought to town by natives that a dead body, supposed to be that of a Chinaman, was hanging from a tree in a gulch near the foot of the Pali of Koolau. The Marshal at once dispatched a policeman to the spot, who cut the body down and interred it. It was evidently that of a Chinese coolie, but it had hung so long that decomposition was far advanced and it was impossible to distinguish the features. The wellknown recklessness of life of this class of our popula-

tion readily explains the little sensation created by

the intelligence that one of them had committed sui-

date of Oct. 20, we learn that several ships at Hilo were waiting an opportunity to ship their oil, amounting in all to some 4500 barrels, and the wish is expressed that "they had one of the vessels there that are up for freight at Honolulu." We would suggest that the easiest way of getting over the difficulty would be for those ships which have oil to send home, to quietly get under way some fine morning, and a few hours will bring them to Honolulu, where they can be well and promptly attended to. We have some five or six vessels here loading oil and bone, and THE WHALTHO BEET .- During the past few day

DISPATCH. The backerine Jenny Ford arrived on crossiay of last week with a full cargo of lumber. equal to 380 M. feet, to H. Hackfeld & Co. By Saturday evening she was discharged, ballasted and ready for sea, sailing on Sunday morning for Tekalet, Oregon Territory.

A MICRONESIAN BOOK .- We have seen a specimen of the first printing ever done in the Bonape language, which was received from the Rev. M. Sturges of Ascension by the las Branch - AND letters, a few essons in spelling and reading, and a idly, it is impossible to collect so full data as we wi catechiese. Considering the fact that none of the missionaries had more than a theoretical knowledge of the art of printing, the present specimen is highly creditable to their perseverance in the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." The first time that a language is "clothed in the majesty of type," may well be considered a highly interesting occasion, but in this instance, unfortunately, the people who speak the euphonious dialect of harsh gutterals and clashing consonants before us, are fast passing away, and like the snow drift before the solar heat will have disappeared before the sun of intelligence has fairly risen over their isles. A Hawaiian printer and a supply of materials were dispatched in the Morning Star, which left here for Micronesia on the 8th of August

Good Work .- At the company drill on Saturday last, Fire Engine No. 1 threw a stream sixty feet high through five hundred feet of hose, up hill from the foot of Nuuanu street, the suction hose being in the dock. There were but sixteen men on the brakes.

NATIVE LANDSHARKS .- The aptitude of natives in their intercourse with foreigners to comprehend and reproduce the vices of the latter, while what we esteem as virtues are apparently "too hard" for them to learn, is a point in ethics which every one who has lived among half-civilized people must acknowledge. But our rea 'ers are probably not aware of the extent to which the rascality of native "crimps" and "landsharks" is carried among Hawaiian seamen at this port. The latter are robbed in every conceivable manner by their own countrymen .-Standing on the wharf a day or two since we heard a hearty cheer given by a party of natives-longshoremen-and on inquiring the reason were told that the South America had squared away and the pilikia was over. Her crew, many of whom were natives shipped here, were fairly gone, and the 'sharks'' could now divide the spoils. One way in which we are told the unsuspecting victim bled is as follows: the crimp makes an arrangement with the salesman at some of the many cheap clothing stores about town, to whom he takes the newly shipped seaman to lay out his advance in sea clothes. Here he recommends this and dissuades from that article with great apparent disinterestedness, until the money is all invested at rates which are a large percentage over the price of the goods as fixed by the owner of the store. This surplus the shop-boy and the crimp divide, after the sailor is gone. Sometime wife. who for years has refused to live with her husband turns up at the moment when he ships and claims his advance as her means of support during his absence. In a hundred different ways is the Hawaiian caman fleeced when he ships and too often fleeced on his return if he makes a voyage. We wonder that so many are found willing to repeat the experi-

CALIFORNIA STEEL PLOWS .- The attention of farmers is called to the advertisement of T. O. Shaw in another column. Mr. Shaw has recently commenced the manufacture of plows in San Francisco. With an experience of many years in the business, and with unequaled facilities, he is enabled to manufacture a plow unsurpassed for utility, beauty and finish. They are made of cast steel-the mould board. landside and shear are all of cast steel, causing the plow to run much lighter than any before used. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This is a very valua-

ble periodical published in New York, which ought to be taken and read by every mechanic. The publishers in their circular say : " The general character of the Scientific American is well known, and, as herctofore, it will be chiefly deveted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mech and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interests which the light of practical science is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding, it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed engravings, and notices of American and European improvements, together with an official list of American patent claims published weekly in advance of all other papers. It is the aim of the Editors of the Scientific American to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in scientific and mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the Scientific American as a reliable Encyclopædia of useful and entertaining knowledge." Subscriptions for this pa-

before the leaving of the Fanny Major's mail they can be ordered from January 1, 1858. Terms, single copies \$2 a year. ACCIDENT.-We regret to learn that Mr. E. P. Adams met with a serious accident on Tuesday in being thrown from his horse. The fall stunned him very severely, so much so that his mind has since been wandering. His physician states that he will recover from the injuries.

per will be taken at our counter, and if handed in

JAPAN.-We would call the attention of shin ters to the advertisement of Messrs, Eastra & Co. Hakodadi, Japan. We are assured that they prepared to serve the interests of whalemen promptly. We have been shown a letter from E. E. Rice, Eso mercial Agent at that port tesCant the Ontario, in which he commun of interest. He writes under date of Japanese are becoming less exch furnish in abundance for shine Cables of all kinds and

hade since you were ! rmanently after t dollars only should be brought here. The other kin are nearly worthless."

NURSERY AND GARDEN.-We are glad to learn the Directors of the Agricultural Society has ength secured a desirable site for a nursery. the land, recently belonging to Mr. Phillips. was sold at auction on Monday last. It consists fifty acres, and lies near the country residence of late John Young in Nuuanu Valley, on the hand of the road in going out of town. About is upland and half taro land, the Nuuanu st running through it. This land has long been sidered as a choice spot, and a visit to it will vince any one that it is the best place about Ho for a garden, well sheltered and not too distant. about two and a half miles from the Post Office price paid was \$450, which is a very low figure understand that it will be immediately put in c of a competent person and improved, for which pose the funds of the society are to be used. We that our community will come forward and libe aid its efforts by becoming members. The ann of membership is five dollars.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CROMWELL -- Captain Cromwell, late master of the ship Gladiator. arrived on Wednesday morning 147 days from Bedford, in a gale of wind off Cape Horn fell the main rigging a few feet above the rail and str on his head, causing his death on the 16th Ser ber in forty hours after the accident. Capt. Cron well was in possession of his reason up to the time of his death, and gave directions that his bedy shoul be brought to this port, which was done. Yesterd noon the flags of the shipping in port were displays at half-mast in token of respect to the memory of 1. deceased. The vessel was brought to port in charge of the first officer, Mr. Williams.

the vessels from the North have come in very ra idly, and our harbor presents its usual busy autuan scenes. We have in port to day about 64 vessels all told-of which about 50 are whalers. The cargoer from the Ochotsk are generally large, though we are sorry to notice some ships nearly "clean." The num ber of arrivals up to this date (Nov. 4) at all th ports of this group have been 100,-and the average of these vessels for this season's catch is not far fro for this issue. We shall therefore prepare an extr edition for the mail, which will be issued on the day the mail leaves. Law School,-James W. Austin, Esq., has open a law school for natives at which there are about

of law may thus be obtained by those Hawaiians who attend it than generally prevail among them. The Yankee, with perhaps two mails, will be due here on the 20th inst. We hear of no vessel. pected here from San Francisco before her, thou it is possible one may arrive.

teen students. It is a want that has long been fel and we hope that more correct ideas of the principal

Since the departure of the last mail, the numbers of the Commercial have been issued, all which will be found full of late marine and gener news. They can be had at our counter ready for

THE LAST JOKE OF THE SEASON. -Some stranger was asking, the other day, what form of government existed here; when a bystander remarked that at present it was that of an Oil-igarchy, but that there was quite a feeling in favor of the Bony-

FURNITURE SALE .- We would call attention to the extensive sale of household furniture at auction on Wednesday next at the residence of the late John The whale ship Arctic was discovered on Fri

day morning last to be on fire in the sail room. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was We would again call the attention of our res

ers to the San Francisco advergements on our first page. A good opportunity offer order merchandise wanted by the Fanny Maje

DEAR SIR :- In a late number of your paper I saw something mentioned about the vi tree There are some eleven or twelve here, about three years old, and planted in various situations, from 1000 above the level of the sea. Those lowes grow the best, and we think look finely.

The peach grows very rapidly-that is, from the seed. The grafted fruit does not grow so well. allowed to shoot only below the graft, it grows well The graft will form little bunches on the end of each twig, and remain in that way a long time, at no time growing equal to the natural fruit. We have found a new way—at least new to us—of improving the peach. Take a limb near the ground, cut it partly off, bend it down, and cover it with earth; it will soon take root, after which transplant it. This new fruit will be much better than the parent tree, although not so large. I have seen this tried several times, and always with success. We have the apple, pear and plum, as well as the

quince. Apples, pears and plums are troubled in the same way as the grafted peach. I have seen one apple tree that looked tolerably well. We have the chirimoyo, or custard apple, and think them as good, as the best, although they may not be equal to some others that you mention. It is only a bush here. The mango tree, which we have, is very handsome. being of rather a flat sugarloaf shape. Let some of else praise the fruit ; I cannot. Of oranges, we have best the Islands produce. In 1850, there were 220,000 shipped from this district. There are many more trees in bearing now. The price last year was one dollar per hundred. There will be but a small

Coffee is increasing. Natives are planting consist. erable, but the crop this year will be small, in course quence of an insect which has injured much of it. Yours, truly, KONA HENA.

P. S .- In reading over the remarks of Dr. Hillebrand, in No. 66 of your paper, respecting the insect mentions the circumstance that it never existed her before. I have noticed it for several years here near the seaside, on one thing in particular, viz., pumpkins ; also, on a coffee tree in Capt. Makee's garden in Nuuanu Valley—I think the first year he lived in the valley. Its habits I know nothing about. Last year it attacked, in Kona, coffee in one place only, that I knew of, a small patch of indigo, a few guard and orange trees. This year it attacks coffee, guara-orange, indigo, banana, kukui, and the weed called in the Eastern States Spanish needle. I have noticed the kukui trees attacked mostly on the southern side, very little on the north side. It kills all the limbs of coffee plants, but the trunk it does not kill. In coffee it does not attack the whole—only here and there a tree. Last year I noticed one tree taken in a lot—so other touched. This was a large tree, more expand to sun and air than most of the trees in the lot. does not seem to hurt it.

MR. EDITOR :- Can you tell why cotton is D raised at the islands? Is there any reason why every native who has a kuleana should not have a few cotton trees? Is it generally known that the cotton now growing at the islands is a superior article, and worth thirty cents a pound in the United States or Eng-land? These inquiries are suggested by receiving within a few days a letter, of which the following

Hawaii, Sept. 18, 1857.

is an extract : " I sent to my uncle, in Louisiana, some of the na-

tive cotton seeds for him to plant, and he writes